The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00. Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, ten cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $6.00 per year for the first two lines, and $3.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MOSER.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. EST.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. ikeler.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Sheriff's Secretary—ISAAC PEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. BRUGLER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KNICKBAUM.
Auditors—W. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERSON DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MCANALLY.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Prison Poor Directors—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, H. H. GROZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't. J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. F. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker 1 door southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgical Dentist.—Teeth Extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor, in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Stilliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M. KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Wood, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RAHB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. B. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Benj. M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Blacksmith at manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

D. P. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

D. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KUHLKE, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. B. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

jan. 17-1y

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 503 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-1y.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in Building formerly occupied by COLUMBIAN Office. [jan'71-1y

A. L. TURNER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep9,70

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.

AUGUST FRIEND,

late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated

HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,

and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near Mr. Hendy's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested. jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay and straw likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,

AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, to deliver following named articles—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $550. This superior instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in *perfect* order and in *every* respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,

C. W. FOSTER, may 26'71—tf Mauch Chunk, Pa.

CURLING CREAM.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give to it a beautiful appearance. It also Invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It can be so applied as to cause the hair to curl any length of time desired, sent by mail for 50 cts. a package. Address

ABNER TOWNSLEY, Middletown, Adams Co., Pa. sept1'71-6m.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&c., &c.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71-1y JOHN G. QUICK.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEER,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY, Go to HENRY YOST, East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 17'71-tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.19,'69-tf.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, and CASPER J. THOMAS Box 227. Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan.1 '71

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Not Spur of Rumblethwaite," and "Sheppaum," etc. apr28,'71—tf

THE GREAT MAGICAL

HAIR FORCER!

Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Mustache, in from two to three months, on any person over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to produce a very strong beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. To try it is no humbug. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER, Aweniaville, Adams County, Penna. aug 19, 71-1y.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, ROBE-BLANKETS &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PONCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. All work warranted. Office on Main street, one door west of the Court House. All of the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 7'71—tf

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT.

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Weimyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and are prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.—1y

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's grove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county. Jan 1'71

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. jan1'71

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [jan 1'871

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT, Espy, Pa.

Jan 1'71

BRIDGE NOTICE.

On and after OCTOBER 16th, 1871, a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Catawissa Bridge Company will be paid to the stockholders at the office of the Treasurer.

GEO. S. GILBERT, Treasurer.

oct.6,'71-3t

Poetical.

Oh! Be Not the First.

Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the name of a friend,
A flaw on the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may be true to the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
So let us speak well of each other,
Or speak not at all.

A smile or a sign may awaken
Suspicion, most false and undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness
Is worn by a friend that we meet,
To cover a cool full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

How often the friends we have dearest
Their neatest emotion conceal;
And honors the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal.

How often the sign of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast,
To parody truth and affection,
Or lull a suspicion to rest.

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace our defects,
Let ours be a nobler ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
So let us speak well of each other,
Or speak not at all.

What I Saw in a Dream.

A wreck of a man on the sidewalk,
Cursing the passers by,
A lover in the parlor opposite,
Urging a maiden to fly;
A landlord around with a writ,
A tenant begging for time,
A thief with an officer chattering,
And a chapel's vesper chime.

A one-legged soldier with organ,
Grinding for pennies and bread,
A millionaire rolling in diamonds,
A parent with grief-bowed head;
A book-block's cry round the corner,
A lady in jewels rare,
A beggar a child sweeping the crosswalk,
With feet both dirty and bare.

A judge clad in soft robes of ermine,
A criminal pale in the dock,
An old mother waiting in anguish,
A broker buying his stock;
A vagrant with twins at her bosom,
Fit type of misery's lot;
A fond wife, with angel like meekness,
Devoting her life to a sot.

A poor widow mourning and lothing,
With naught but an honest name;
A wanton, in powder and laces,
Boldly proclaiming her shame;
A "Dives" in fine purple and linen,
A "Lazarus" sick at the gate;
The one worships God in a temple,
The other in velvet and state.

A pastor and priest, each maintaining
That theirs is the only true creed;
A murderer slayin his victim,
With no one to stay the dark deed;
A nation arrayed against nation,
A million of bayonets gleam;
A battle-field—blood, suicide and woman lost—
I 'wake! and thus ended my dream.

What a Sermon Should Be.

It should be brief; if lengthy, it will sleep
Our hearts in apathy, our eyes in deep;
The dull will yawn, the chapel-lounger doze,
Attention flags and memory's portals close.

To melt the icy heart and charm the soul;
A sapless, dull harangue, however read,
Will never rouse the soul, or raise the dead.

It should be simple, practical, and clear;
No fine-spun theory to please the ear;
No curious lay to tickle letter pride,
And leave the poor and plain unedified.

It should be tender and affectionate,
As His warm theme who wept lost Salem's fate;
The fiery laws, with words of love allayed,
Will sweetly warm and awfully persuade.

It should be manly, just, and rational,
Wisely conceived, and well expressed withal;
Not stuffed with silly notions, apt to stain
A sacred desk, and show a muddy brain.

It should be mixed with many an ardent prayer,
To reach the heart, and fix and fasten there;
When God and man are mutually addressed,
God grants a blessing, man is truly blessed.

It should be closely, well applied at last,
To make the moral nail securely fast;
Thou art the man, and then, alone, will make
A Felix tremble, and a David quake!

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT SECRET:

OR

TAKING CARE OF THE MINUTES.

BY WM. A. SIGOURNEY.

"It is a mystery to me where the hours go to," exclaimed Mrs. Macey, as with a sigh she folded up an unfinished garment, which the approaching darkness of evening warned her must be laid aside, "if one had told me," continued the good lady, "that this little coat would not be finished to-day I should not have believed them; I promised Charley that he should have it to wear to the little party to-night, but it cannot be helped. O, dear! it seems as if I never get anything done, and yet I never have a leisure hour!"

Here her reflections were interrupted by the boisterous entrance of the above mentioned Charlie, a stout, healthy boy of twelve summers, who skipping up the stairs, three or four at a time, burst into his mother's room, shouting:

"Hurrah mother! where's my coat? I am late home from school, but our lessons were so difficult, and Mr. Marshall was so cross, that it seemed as if we should never get away. Our whole class had to stay an hour after the usual time."

"I suppose you were all thinking so much of the party that you could not fix your attention upon your lessons," replied the mother. "I am very sorry that your coat is not finished, my son. I have worked upon it till it was too dark for me to see any longer, but there is still much to be done. The days are so short, and there are so many things to attend to that it is dark before I think of it."

"You begun it a week ago last Tuesday," murmured the disappointed boy. "I will stay at home before I'll go with that old blue one. I told Billy Green and Tommy Chase that I was to have a new black coat and I'm not going without it."

"As you please," was the answer, for displeased with the want of respect in his manner, his mother was in no mood to soothe his troubled feelings.

Quietly putting away her work she descended to the kitchen, to ascertain if tea was in preparation.

Mary, the maid of all work, looked flushed and excited, and as her mistress entered, she exclaimed:

"It is no use trying to make this oven bake. The biscuit and cake will be just good for nothing."

"Why so, Mary? The stove has never troubled us before."

"But shure the damper is broke, and one of the plates is cracked clane across. I have spoken to the master about it till I'm tired. He says he'll fix it when he can find time."

"Well, Mary, you know Mr. Macey is very busy. He seldom has any leisure."

Mary muttered something about its being "aisy to find five minutes if anybody liked," which her mistress passed over in silence, and then recommenced her vigorous efforts to poke a little heat out of the fire.

The biscuit still presented a rather doubtful appearance, when Mr. Macy's well-known step was heard in the hall, and both mistress and maid knew there must be no delay, for punctuality at meals was with him a cardinal virtue. In a few minutes, therefore, the family were seated at the table. The children were bright, pleasant-looking little folks, but on the whole they had rather a neglected appearance, for as Mrs. Macey observed, "there were so many ways to turn, that she never could tell where the day went to; night always came before she had half done her allotted task."

The father was a sensible easy-tempered man, and seldom, as his wife often said, made any trouble in the house. He saw that some things went wrong, but confessed that he did not wonder at it. There were so many things to be attended to in a family, and the days, especially in the fall and winter, were very short. If his meals were ready in season, he made no comments on the domestic arrangement. This was certainly the wisest course, for, as some little duties which came within his peculiar province were often neglected, rebuke of the failings of others would have come from him with an ill grace.

Occasionally certain unpleasant visions of dilapidated pants, buttonless shirts, and stringless undergarments would present themselves to his mind, in painful contrast to the perfect order in which his wardrobe had formerly been kept by a quaker mother; but he had become accustomed to these things, and besides this, there was no one to blame. He could not afford to keep a seamstress in his family, and his wife, as everybody knew, was a hard-working woman and did not willingly leave anything undone. It was all owing to the want of time, and this was an evil which could not be remedied.

The evening meal was less cheerful than usual. The biscuits were decidedly clammy and Mr. Macey's relish for them was not improved by being informed that the stove could not be expected to bake well until it was properly repaired. It was certainly unreasonable to expect him to attend to it for he could hardly find time for the transaction of more important business. True it all right, but somehow the day always slipped by before he knew it. It was easier to talk about a few minutes than to find them.

The countenance of Charlie, their eldest hopeful, wore a more discontented expression, and in reply to his father's inquiries, he growled out a disrespectful speech about "old coats, and mother never having any time to do anything," which occasioned his dismissal from the table.

A note was presented to the father by one of the girls, containing a particular request from their teacher that some of their studies might be attended to at home in order to facilitate their progress. This note was duly passed to the mother, and had the effect of deepening the shadow upon her brow—for how was it possible, in the multitude of her cares, for her to find time to assist the little ones in their daily tasks.

On the whole, every one seemed to feel uncomfortable, and the very table itself seemed to partake of the general uneasiness, and after uttering the most unusual groans beneath its usual weight of dishes, suddenly came to the floor with a loud crash.

"Bless me!" exclaimed Mr. Macey, startled out of his usual composure; "those screws have really given away at last. I have intended to fix that table for a month past, the days are so short and my time is so fully occupied."

"I really wish you *could* find a leisure moment to attend to little things about the house," remarked his wife, as still more discomposed than ever she proceeded to gather up the fragments of the broken dishes.

"However, I cannot blame you, for I am continually experiencing the same difficulty. Everything is disorderly and neglected, merely for want of time. I cannot think how some people manage to bring so much to pass. You know Mrs. Graves. I called to see her the other day. Her family is larger than ours, but she keeps only one servant, and never employs a seamstress, yet everything in the house is in perfect order, and yet she absolutely has some time to spare, reads a good deal, and even practices occasionally on the piano, that she may not lose her knowledge of music. They have a large and well cultivated garden, a perfect contrast to ours. Mr. Graves takes the whole care of it, although his time is as much occupied as your own."

"Impossible!" interrupted her husband; "you must be mistaken in this last statement. Mr. Graves has no leisure time to attend to his garden."

"His wife told me herself that he took the entire charge of it, and had no assistance excepting the little which she could give him," replied Mrs. Macey. "I do not know how they contrive it, but I wish we had their secret."

"Mrs. Grave's children are always the first in their class at school," remarked one of the bright-eyed little girls who was an attentive listener. "Their mother helps them with their lessons every evening."

"I guess she has not so noisy a set as I have," replied the mother, "or she would not feel much like teaching in the evening. For my part I am glad to send you all to bed, that I may have a quiet moment to sit down and compose myself after the trials and vexations of the day."

Further conversation was interrupted by the loud ringing of the door bell, and Mrs. Macey, was somewhat alarmed by the ominous sound of a heavy trunk, as it was deposited upon the steps.

"Who can that be?" she exclaimed. "Not a visitor, I hope, I am sure I can't find time to attend to my own family."

But now a bustle was heard in the hall and the door being thrown wide open by the girl who answered the ring of the bell, a pleasant looking elderly little woman entered, whose quick steps and air of brisk activity gave evidence that the vigor and freshness of youth were retained even in advancing age.

In spite of the discomfiture of Mrs. Macey's mind, and her dread of "*visitors*" she could not suppress an exclamation of pleasure as she gazed upon the intruder, and hastened to meet her with warm words of welcome.

"My dear Miss Jane, I am delighted to see you—and, indeed, you are almost the only person in the world to whom I could say this with truth at the present time, for, as usual you find us all topsy-turvy. You know how it is in a large family. Some things have to be neglected."

"No apologies are necessary to an old friend," replied Miss Jane, with a benevolent smile, "I am glad that you have a welcome for me, for I have come to claim your hospitality for a few weeks."

"For months, if you desire it," returned Mrs. Macey, and she was quite sincere in this expression of feeling; for Miss Jane, or as she should be more properly termed, Miss Jane Booth, was one of those good, useful persons, whose presence is always desirable in a family, and who seem to have a sort of magic power in overcoming difficulties, "setting things to right," and producing order out of chaos.

From Mrs. Macey's earliest recollection Miss Jane had occasionally appeared in her childhood's home and always, it would seem, at the time when cares pressed the heaviest, and her presence was ever welcomed with a gleam of sunshine on a rainy day. Since her marriage with Mr. Macey one or two visits had been received from the good old lady, but several years had now elapsed since she had seen her, and she had supposed that the increasing infirmities of age confined her to one place. But here she stood, almost unchanged, with the same bright eye, the same kind smile, and a step as firm as in her younger days.

Unfinished coats, heavy biscuits, children's lessons, fallen tables and broken crockery all vanished from Mrs. Macey's mind, as with busy hospitality she administered to the comfort of her guest.

Then came that pleasant, easy hour, when all the little ones were sleeping, and she could sit down and have such a quiet talk about old times. Even the presence of her husband—who was so many things to talk about of which he knew nothing—but luckily his presence was required at the society meeting, and with an apology for his impoliteness, he had taken his departure soon after Miss Jane's arrival.

Much was said of the by-gone days, and then came the conversation of the present times.

"And so you are very happy in your married life, Fanny?" remarked Miss Jane, addressing Mrs. Macey by the endearing name of girlhood. "A good husband and promising children are great blessings."

"Very great," was the reply; "and these treasures are certainly mine. And yet I can hardly say that I am happy, for the want of time to attend to a thousand little duties are so very annoying, that I am often quite miserable on that account. My husband's income is not large, and of course we can keep but one servant, and I am called to many ways that it seems difficult to accomplish anything."

Miss Jane mused in silence, and the speaker continued—

"I wish you could help about this. I remember that you used to be a famous person to find out the cause of troubles, and to apply a remedy. Now, if you will discover in what I am deficient, and teach me to be as smart as Mrs. Graves, the lesson will be invaluable."

"I will try my best," said Miss Jane, and her face lighted up with pleasure, for as her memory recalled Mrs. Macey and Mrs. Graves in their girlish days, she believed that she had already discovered the great secret. "But come, Fanny, why do we sit here idling away our time? Our hands may be busy while our tongues are going so fast. Have you not a basket of stockings to mend? That is generally my evening work."

"But you are fatigued after your journey, and beside, Mr. Macey, will be in soon. It is hardly worth while to produce work at this hour."

"Take care of the minutes, Fanny. A small portion of time will accomplish much that is useful in a family like yours."

"You are still the same Miss Jane," answered Mrs. Macey, as the work basket was produced. "'Take care of the minutes,' sounds as familiar to my ear, as if it were but yesterday that I heard you repeat the words to me, as I threw down my task to chase the bright butterflies in the park."

"It is a good motto for old and young, Fanny. A few minutes wasted several times a day, will soon make an hour."

"Very true," was the ready reply, and their fingers flew swiftly while their tongues were as busy as ever. It was astonishing how that pile of stockings diminished, and Mrs. Macey warmly congratulated herself that they were not left till Saturday night, as was often the case.

A good night's rest made Miss Jane feel more natural than ever, and her delighted hostess declared that she had not grown one day older during the last ten years; an opinion which the good lady seemed resolute to verify—for it was really wonderful to see with what youthful activity she lent a helping hand to the various household duties, and with what remarkable tact she set the other people to work. Even the youngest child was made useful, and felt herself amply rewarded by the praises of her new friend, and the nicely fitted dress which was presented to her doll—a treasure long coveted, but which mamma could never find time to attend to.

The days seemed to have grown longer, now, however, for even mamma had found time to complete many long neglected or unfinished undertakings. In fact, every one had taken a leaf from Miss Jane's book, and yet they did not seem to have discovered what was written upon the leaf, but ascribed the greater order and regularity of the household to the assistance which was rendered by the busy old lady, and not to any improvement in their own management.

A few examples will suffice to exemplify Miss Jane's system of management.

"Ten minutes before breakfast," she exclaimed, as with quick steps she entered the apartment; "time enough to accomplish a great deal. My dear little Maggie, bring your book and read over your lesson to me, while I take a few stitches in this pretty dress that I am making for you."

"And what shall I do, Miss Jane?" asked another of the little girls, as Maggie hastened to bring her book.

"Here is a slate and pencil, dear; just try that difficult sum which troubled you so much last evening. You are bright and fresh after a good night's rest. Charlie, my good boy," she continued, addressing the lad who stood idly drumming on the table, "there is time to feed your rabbits and chickens before breakfast if you wish."

"And that will give me more time for play in the park," was the quick reply, and he hastened away.

"Anything for us to do?" playfully asked Mr. Macey, who with his wife, had just entered the room, and stood an unobserved spectator of the scene.

That particularly pleasant smile spread over Miss Jane's countenance, but very readily she answered:

"By all means, my good sir. You will find a button upon the mantle piece, which you have long desired to find leisure to place upon the cellar door. Five minutes will be time enough. As for you, Fanny, just take this old stocking and transform it into a holder for Mary's use. She tells me that she is much in need of one."

"You have certainly discovered the true secret of finding time for the performance of many duties, Miss Jane," remarked Mr. Macey, "and I am determined to adopt your motto, to '*Take care of the minutes*,

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday October 13, 1871.

THE ELECTION--RESULT.

If the telegraphic reports are at all reliable (and they no doubt approximate the truth) the Republicans have carried their State ticket by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 20,000. They have also a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature and possibly in the Senate.

Philadelphia is reported as giving 10,000 Republican majority. If so, at least the half of it is clear fraud.

ROCKAFELLER is elected Judge in the Northumberland district and SOUTHER in Schuylkill.

Columbia county has acquitted herself within high honor, electing the whole Democratic county ticket and giving M'CANDLESS and COOPER about 1,800 majority.

OHIO.—The Republicans claim to have carried Ohio by 30,000 majority. Returns meagre.

IOWA.—The Republicans claim to have carried by a greatly reduced majority.

AMONGST a people so upright as those of Columbia county, the election of course passed off peacefully and there are no special incidents to notice that we have as yet heard of. The industrious editor's feelings, when an election is over and the result ascertained, are akin to those of the farmer when his harvest is gathered and his crops (good or bad) are safely housed. And if the editor of this paper should follow the example of the farmer and labor but lightly or indulge in such recreation as circumstances will permit, for a brief period, we hope the readers of the COLUMBIAN will not complain. The paper will not be neglected but for a time to come it will not receive the close attention that has been devoted to it for nearly a year past, nor will its columns for that time be so largely filled with the editor's own writings. We expect, however, to produce a paper as interesting as usual and our business will in no wise be neglected.

THE telegraph is busy with noting the progress of the great fires now ravaging the Northwest. In addition to local and minor losses of life, the latest intelligence from the "seat of flame" is that the village of Pensaukie, in Wisconsin, has been burned, with a loss of thirty lives. The fire area includes portions of the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. The terrible results and power of these desolating fires are due to the great drought now prevailing throughout the West and Northwest, which, says a despatch from Chicago, has not been equalled in the memory of man. Human power seems unable to arrest the progress of the devastating flames, the people of the stricken section can hope for relief only from the coming of heavy rains.

THE HIGHEST Democratic majority heretofore given in Bloomsburg was 18, for PACKER, in 1869. Previously SHARSWOOD had 16, and SEYMOUR had 12. So that the majority of 43 now given in our town to M'CANDLESS for Auditor General, is a fine one and most gratifying to our party friends. The old Republican majority of 75 to 100 in Bloomsburg is completely demolished and the scale turned decidedly the other way! This is the work of the last five or six years and there has been zeal, prudence and sagacity shown in this most effectual and satisfactory work by those who have led our party in its local triumphs and relieved the country districts from the necessity which formerly pressed upon them of overcoming a hostile majority in the county town.

COL. LEWIS W. WASHINGTON, the head of a branch of the family to which the first President belonged, died on October 1, after a brief illness of congestive fever, at his residence near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. He will be remembered as the most conspicuous of the gentlemen who were seized and held as hostages by John Brown in his famous raid on Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859. He possessed a valuable collection of relics of Washington, among others the elegant sword sent by Frederick the Great with the inscription "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

The Land Grab Swindle.

Between the fourth of March, 1869, and July, 1871, President GRANT has approved bills, passed by a Radical Congress, swindling the people out of 167,000,000 Acres of the public lands—more than seven times the area of the entire State of Pennsylvania. All this enormous amount of land was granted to Railroad Companies and land monoplies, and was given for no consideration in return. The public lands should be kept for the poor man,—for the actual settler and pioneer, and not bartered away by radical politicians.

THE amount of public lands which the Republican party has given to the various monopolies, rings, and jobbers already exceeds *two thousands of millions of acres.* Estimating its present value at one dollar and a quarter an acre, the donation amounts to two thousand five hundred millions of dollars—more than our entire national debt.—*Washington Patriot.*

A RADICAL Congress has given to JAY COOKE and other monopolists more land of the people than all the wealthiest barons of the feudal ages ever owned. Yet working men are daily insulted by being asked to vote for a party who have robbed them and their children of their heritage in order to increase the despotic power of capital.

Texas Election--Democratic Victory.

The returns indicate that the Democrats have carried TEXAS by 30,000 majority! All four of the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected by decisive majorities. In the present Congress the delegation stands three Republicans and one Democrat.

Mexico.

MEXICO, September 12, via. Matamoras.—Juarez was installed President last night, amid a great excitement. Pedro Martinez has issued a pronunciamento, near Galena, in Larrallon, and another in Casalea. Generals Marquiz Perra and Escupera, and Colonels Rojas and Dalli, have pronounced against Juarez in Sinaloa.

MEXICO, September 20, via Matamoras.—All is quiet here. The President's message is conciliatory, but firm. It recommends material improvements, the building of railroads, and the protection of the coast, and also sanctions the making of treaties with foreign nations.

MATAMORAS, October 2.—There is another great revolution in Mexico. The State of Nuevo Leon takes the lead. The famous General Pedro Martinez pronounced in Galiena against Juarez. The movement was immediately seconded by Generals Jecomina and Trevino, Governor of Nuevo Leon, together with all the State authorities and several other chieftains. Their combined forces are said to be marching on Camargo and Matamoras, with the view of occupying the Custom-house on the frontier. The first step taken by the authorities of Nuevo Leon was to throw into prison all the employees of the Federal government. It is expected that this movement will be seconded by the neighboring States, and that the revolution will become general. General Porfirio Diaz is reported to have said that he would march against those who should pronounce against the Juarez government, but his loyalty is much doubted. Matamoras and the frontier are yet quiet; nevertheless, the merchants feel very anxious about coming events. Generals Pafoira and Cortina have issued proclamations to the soldiers under their respective commands, and to the citizens on the frontier in general, to stand and fight for the Juarez government. Great preparations are being made in Matamoras for the defense of the city, if attacked, and all the cavalry has left for the front. The telegraph is only working as far as Mere, and no further news is reported at this hour. Great excitement is reported from all parts of Mexico on account of such stirring news.

THE discrepancies in the accounts of our national debt as issued from the different departments have been noted by the Democratic press, but our Republican friends, in their excessive honesty, are too much taken up with Tammany frauds to bestow a line upon the State or national stealings. The *Public Ledger* has examined into the figures of the administration, and the money article has the following:

"It is one of the misfortunes attending a perfect knowledge of all public finances that they are almost invariably brought into our political contests, and the figures so tangled and confused by the contending parties as to most completely conceal the truth. There is nothing supposed to be so effective in producing desirable political results, on either side, as financial sensations. A case in point is now before the country for consideration. On one side a committee professing to represent the administration has published what is claimed to be an exhibit of the books of the treasury; and feel quite well satisfied that what is said in relation to the A Washington correspondent, however, has taken the trouble to compare this exhibit of the finances, just issued, with the monthly, quarterly and annual statements of the secretary of the treasury, and he finds that there is a difference in expenditures of $17,269,508, and that the receipts published by the committee as being $119,131,455 were really but $101,001,916. He also finds that the executive expenses of 1869-70 exceed those of 1867-68 by $101,907,430—making a difference in the two statements amounting to $157,488,634. It is also found that the claimed reduction of internal taxation of $62,000,000 per annum is wholly an exaggeration, such taxes, in fact, having never had an existence. By comparing the statements of Secretary Boutwell and Treasurer Spinner, ending July 30, 1870, the figures show the following disparity:

Principal of public debt unpaid July 1, 1870, (Boutwell)	$2,477,472,137
Principal of public debt unpaid July 1, 1870, (Spinner)	2,307,841,648
Difference in statements	$169,630,511

"That this is no error, and that $169,630,511 have been added to the national debt, an analyzation of the monthly reports shows. In the fact of discrepancies like those who can trust the truth of the old proverb that 'figures can't lie.' They do differ terribly, and come to conclusions very widely apart."

A Contrast.

The contrast between the Democratic and Republican parties was never better shown than in their course regarding the several defalcations that have been exposed of late.

As soon as it became known pretty positively that the Tammany leaders had been guilty of stealing from the city treasury they were denounced by the whole Democratic press. The Democratic leaders of the State of New York took prompt measures to prove that the party organization had no sympathy with their crime, and no class of men are more severe in their strictures upon the dishonest officials than the active men of the Democracy.

Contrast this with the attempt of the Republicans to shield EVANS, the defaulter, with their excuses for and denials of the every-day corruption at Washington and with their attempts here at home to silence the investigation of our county finances.

Democrats denounce rascality wherever it shows its head—Republicans only when it takes place among their opponents. Democrats show no favor to thieves, even in their own party—Republicans screen their defaulters and help them to evade the penalty of the law.

Herein is one of the main differences between the two parties.—*Erie Observer.*

VICTORIA'S HEALTH.—The gravest apprehensions are expressed in England in reference to the health of Queen Victoria. They do not refer so much to her physical as to her mental condition. The death of the reigning sovereign is a contingency that sooner or later must come, and the Prince of Wales stands ready to assume the sceptre, as many an heir has succeeded a dying monarch heretofore. But the mental alienation of the sovereign is a much more difficult matter for the Government to deal with, especially as Her Majesty has always been jealous of her prerogatives, and is now more so than ever. For many months the Queen has been fevered and irritable, and the public are beginning to think of the tendency to insanity which is hereditary in her family, and to fear the worst in her own case. The latest letters and telegrams from England all point to this as an absorbing topic of discussion in England, and it is regarded as somewhat probable that, if Victoria's ailments continue and increase, the Government may find it necessary to secure her abdication. There is an universal feeling of regret at the sad condition of so estimable a lady—a feeling shared alike on both sides of the Atlantic—but the good of the millions who populate the British Empire, and, possibly, the integrity of the realm itself, may soon require Her Majesty to retire from the active labor of a reigning sovereign.—*Ledger.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO IN ASHES!

One Hundred Thousand Homeless Persons Appealing For Aid.

MILLIONAIRES RENDERED PENNILESS IN A DAY—ALL THE PRINCIPAL BANKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, NEWSPAPER OFFICES, AND A SCORE OF CHURCHES DESTROYED—MANY VESSELS BURNED—THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in the United States has been in progress in this city for nearly 24 hours, laying the whole business portion of the city and one fifth of all the buildings in ashes.

The fire broke out last evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in a barn in West Taylor street, and owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, the building was wrapped in flames before the firemen arrived. From this insignificant source sprang this terrible calamity.

The portion of the city where the fire originated was built up almost entirely of wooden buildings, closely packed together, tenanted by carpenters, cabinet-makers, coopers, varnish manufacturers, interspersed with lumber yards and stores of other equally inflammable materials. The wind was blowing a terrible gale and the devouring element spread so rapidly that all attemps to stay its ravages proved fruitless.

The fire soon reached Clark Street, upon which the greater portion of the fine business blocks were situated, all of which are destroyed. The Court House which was 20 years in building, was swept away in 30 minutes. The Sherman House, opposite the Court House, the new Pacific Hotel, which was soon to be opened, and said to be the largest in the world; and, indeed, every hotel in the city is swallowed up in the sea of fire. When the fire reached State Street toward the lake, an attempt was made to stay its progress by blowing up the buildings in the vicinity of Field, Leiters & Co.'s magnificent dry goods establishment, but this only seemed to add to the fury of the flames. From State Street the fire advanced with unabated fury to the North Division, and scarcely a vestige of the 8,000 buildings on that side of the river is left. Taking a south-easterly direction, the fire swept through Madison avenue and Monroe Street, extending a distance of about one mile and a quarter, devouring in its advance *The Tribune* building, Crosby's Opera-House, McVicker's Theater, and hundreds of the finest business houses in the city. West of the Court House, embracing Lasalle, Wells, and South Water Streets, upon which a very large portion of the business was concentrated, everything is swept clean. The space burnt over covers an area of more than five square miles, while the value of the property destroyed is simply to be conjectured, some placing it at $100,000,000, and others even more than this.

It was about 1 o'clock this morning when the fire crossed the river at Adams Street bridge and soon destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction. More than one-half the population are now pushing through the streets in vehicles which are obtained every where, or on foot, and in household treasures in their arms and on their backs in utter confusion, not knowing whither to go. Fearful suffering must follow, and almost immediately. Full 100,000 people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

At noon, the whole business portion of the city from Harrison Street north to Chicago avenue, and east of the river to Lake avenue, was devastated, embracing a district three miles in length to a mile or a mile and a half in width. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and many persons must have perished.

At this hour (6 p. m.) the awful work of destruction still goes on with relentless fury. From Harrison Street in the south to Division Street in the north, and from the river to the lake, an area of four miles long by one mile wide, the flames have swept everything before them.

The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction. Most generous offers of assistance in money, food, or anything wanted are coming in from almost every city and town throughout the country by telegraph. The Mayor has responded to several offers, asking that cooked food be provided as soon as possible. Firemen are on their way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. The water works are entirely destroyed. Buildings are now being blown up on the line of the fire to attempt to arrest its progress.

It is believed that the spread of the fire southward will soon be stayed at Harrison Street; but on the north side there is no diminution of its fury, and the entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction. There are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west side of the north branch of the river, and the inhabitants of the streets nearest the river are already moving to places, it is supposed, of greater safety. The Western Union Telegraph Company have now six wires, working east and south, running into a temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth Streets. The North Western Railroad Company are running trains on both its branches, which are crowded with fleeing citizens. It is now positively asserted by some that the water-works are still intact, but the water has been shut off from the South and West Divisions, on account of the quantity being used on the north side. A trustworthy gentleman, just arrived from the North Division, brings the joyful intelligence that the water-works are uninjured. God grant that it may prove true!

It is impossible now to give even an approximately correct statement of the losses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city except two small savings institutions, one on Twenty-second street in South Division, and one on Randolph street in West Division, is destroyed. All wholesale stores, all retail establishment, the Postoffice, the Court House, the Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in South Division except Michigan avenue Hotel, which, standing on the extreme southern limit, escaped, though it is badly scorched, every newspaper office (*The Tribune* building which was supposed to be fire-proof having finally succumbed), every theatre, the six largest elevators, the immense depots of the Michigan Southern and of the Illinois Central Railroads (both the passenger and freight depots of the latter), more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping in the river—all are destroyed.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning, are nearly penniless to-day; but more terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have perished in the flames—how many, no one can tell. Perhaps no one will ever be able to tell; but it is known that some have perished, and there is only a heart-sickening fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores.

Hundreds of horses and cows have been burned in stables, and on the north side numbers of animals, though released from confinement, were so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them that they rushed wildly to and fro, uttering cries of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

Any attempt at a description of the scenes of this appalling calamity would be idle. The simple fact that the once great City of Chicago is nearly destroyed, that hundreds of millions of active capital here have vanished, and that nearly one-third of Chicago's inhabitants are houseless, is enough. Any attempt to embellish would be mockery.

As this awful day draws to a close thousands of anxious eyes watch the clouds of smoke, which still roll over the burned district, with evident dread that a sudden change of wind may turn the flames upon that portion of the city yet spared. There seems, however, little cause for apprehension, and reenforcements of firemen from other cities are constantly arriving. Col. F. F. Wilson, Superintendent of the Telegraph, as in receipt of dispatches from leading cities announcing that aid will soon be provided for the sufferers. Col. Clowry of St. Louis telegraphs that $70,000 have been subscribed by the merchants there. Cincinnati promises $200,000, and Cleveland is proportionately generous. All this and a great deal more will be needed to relieve the immediate pressing wants.

Everything is doing by Gen. Stager and his assistants to keep up communications for the citizens and press with the world outside. Col. Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent at Cincinnati, reported promptly for duty this morning. About three-fourths of the United States mail was saved and taken charge of by Col. Wood of the Postoffice service.

LATER.—The flames of the South Division were finally arrested by blowing up and demolishing several buildings on Wabash avenue and Congress street, by Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The District burned over in the South Division embraces everything from the main branch of the Chicago River to the Lake, and covering about one hundred blocks. This district contained all the leading business houses, the banks, insurance offices, hotels, &c.; also a large number of churches, including St. Mary's, Trinity, First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, St. Paul, Swedenborgian, &c. The Methodist Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, is saved. The Michigan Avenue Hotel, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, and the Congress Hall, directly adjoining, on Congress street, are saved. Michigan-terrace, on Michigan avenue, embracing the residence of Gov. Bross, the Hon. John Young Scammon, S. C. Griggs, Peter L. Ross, and other leading citizens, is completely destroyed.

All the newspaper establishments are totally wiped out. *The Tribune* building resisted the fire for several hours, but finally yielded, when M'Vicker's Theater, immediately adjoining, which also withstood the raging element, wholly succumbed. In fact all the buildings in the district which claimed to be fire-proof shared the same fate of those which could make no such claims. The great Central depot at the foot of Lake street, became a heap of ruins. About 9 o'clock this morning most of the passenger cars of the Mishigan Central, Burlington and Quincy, and Illinois Central Railroad were moved on the breakwater and saved. West of Clark street, in the southern division, the fire extended south as far as Polk street, sweeping everything before it. The distance burned over here is some three blocks wide and over half a mile in length, numbering about 20 blocks. The buildings were generally of the cheaper character, embracing saloons, small shops, poor residences, etc. The district burned over on the west side commences at Taylor street, running from De Koren to Jefferson. The fire ran thence four or five blocks north, and then moved diagonally toward the river, and, finally, the west limit was established on Clinton street, and reaching thence to the river. It moved in this line northward until it reached the North Western and West Side depots, where it stopped, a distance of nearly two miles from where it started. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, depots were in this district, and are destroyed.

Almost the entire Northern Division, from the main branch of the Chicago River to Lincoln Park, nearly two miles in length and one mile in width, is completely destroyed, including the water works, a large number of elegant churches, &c. This district embraces almost the entire business portion of the city.

The territory south of Harrison street in the south division, reaching out many miles, and covered almost entirely with dwellings, mostly of the better class, is untouched, and may not be regarded as safe from injury.

For miles and miles, in every direction, the sidewalks, lawns, vacant lots, and front yards of dwellings, are filled with people who have escaped from burning houses, taking with them only a scanty amount of furniture and clothing. The sight is truly a harrowing one. These people must receive immediate relief, or many will perish from exposure and starvation.

As already stated, it is utterly impossible to make an approximate estimate of the entire loss, but it can scarcely fall below $150,000,000. Of course, but a fraction of this amount can be recovered from insurance.

Gen. Sheridan has to-day telegraphed to St. Louis, to the Missouri depot there to send at once 100,000 rations. He has also telegraphed to Omaha for two companies of soldiers and 100 tents. He will also order another 100,000 rations.

Mayor Mason has issued a proclamation calling a meeting to-night in the West Division to see what the citizens can do for the relief of the sufferers. There are at least 100,000 people who know not where they can find enough provisions to satisfy their hunger.

A later rumor from the North Division says the devastation is less wide spread than heretofore reported. There are 500 deaths reported.

OCTOBER 9—11:03 P. M.—The telegraph office improvised in the southern part of Chicago, as it was supposed beyond the reach of the flames, has been abandoned, and communication with the city is again suspended. It is expected that another office will be opened during the night at a point two miles south of the last place of refuge.

The operators, before leaving their instruments, reported that the wind had veered around to the north and was driving the flames back and southward. The fire had already reached the neighborhood of the office, and the men were compeled to flee. Their last words were, "There now appears no hope of saving the southern portion of the city."

LATEST!

The fire has been finally subdued. 500 soldiers are on duty. This precaution was necessary; for, remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two men, caught in the act of fireing houses on the West Side, were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts.

From the Perry County Democrat.

The Duty of Democrats.

Fidelity to party consists in unwavering devotion to the principles and an earnest support of the candidates of the political organization to which one belongs. Without thorough organization and honest effort on the part of individual members of such organization, no party can hope to succeed. Such fidelity as was illustrated by the noble Roman guard who stood at his post at Pompeii when the molten flood of Vesuvius rolled down and overwhelmed all who did not flee before it, and who after eighteen centuries had elapsed was taken from the ruins, still standing in his martial position, a statue of devotion to the trust reposed in him, is the kind of fidelity to be admired in the Democrat who never swerves from duty but is at all times and under all circumstances found standing squarely up for his party's nominees, battling for the cause of truth and civil liberty; always to be relied on, and never found absent or wanting when his services are needed.

But all parties have their chronic grumblers—men who are not satisfied with *any* ticket, and who seem to take special pleasure in finding fault with county conventions for not having consulted them as to their particular choice of candidates. To satisfy them would be an utter impossibility.

This class of voters take delight in annoying candidates and expect to be coaxed and flattered by both sides up to the day of election, when, if they vote at all, a doubt remains as to which party they condescended to favor with their ballot.

Of this class not a few are standing candidates for office and wonder why they are never honored with a nomination. They seem either not to know, or forget, that "curses, like chickens, usually come home to roost." Want of fidelity to party is not a good passport to party favor, and it is passing strange that some men are so long learning this important fact.

There is another significant point connected with this subject. All men are prone to place too exalted an estimate upon their influence with and how high an individual stands in his party, or what his influence may be *inside* the political organization to which he is attached, the moment he stands convicted of having attempted to strike down any regular nominee of that organization, his influence with or over those who attach importance to party usages, is gone, and his only refuge is inside the lines of the political enemy, where he usually goes and is not unfrequently flattered and petted to his heart's content, and where he can do those with whom he formerly affiliated less harm than he had formerly done by his fretful wailings and unmeasured discontent when a professed member of their organization. Such acquisitions to a party, however, seldom add much to its strength; for, unless rewarded to the full extent of their imagined importance, their discontent will soon manifest itself and discord and dissension follow in their trail.

Democrats, there are hundreds of good, honest Republicans that have become disgusted with the corruption and extravagance of their party leaders and who feel like assisting us in redeeming the State from Radical misrule. There are, also, hundreds of other likewise good, honest Republicans within our county limits, who do not know or will not believe, the recent disclosures of monstrous Radical frauds, which, did they believe, would hasten to join us in the great work of political redemption. See these men personally, furnish them with the proofs of Radical rascality, convince them of the truth of these outrageous robberies of the State and National treasuries, and, (not in the spirit of party disputation,) calmly reason with them as to what should be their duty. Appeal to their good sense as citizens of a proud old Commonwealth that has been disgraced and dishonored by the men now occupying high positions, to assist you in bringing about a change of public officials—to come to the rescue in this the hour of the State's dishonor and hurl from power the party that has forfeited their respect and is no longer worthy of their confidence or support.

Do not rest satisfied, that there is not much work to do. The State must be redeemed. Honest men are needed at Harrisburg to put a stop to the wholesale robbery of the people's money. Corruption must be rebuked and the hardy yeomanry from the hills and valleys of every part of this broad old Commonwealth owe it to themselves and to their children, without regard to party associations, to come to the polls in their might, and with thunder tones sweep from power and place the men who have brought this great reproach upon the name and fame of the State we are all so proud to own. Let the grumblers go; they may see their own folly before they have departed beyond the pales of the old party to which they profess to belong; but look well to the voters who stand waiting for your hand to be extended to welcome them into our line where they can assist in restoring the good old times of Economy and Reform.

IT is announced that a combined effort is to be made upon Congress this winter to induce it to pass a "Declaratory act," affirming the right of women to vote, and that this pressure is to come from Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and those who sympathize with the woman-suffrage movement. It is also mysteriously hinted that Senators and Representatives are pledged to the movement, in sufficient numbers to attach some importance to the scheme of the woman-suffragists in their attempt on Congress. A lively, but perhaps not very profitable, time may therefore be expected at the coming session among the ranks of the friends of female suffrage when Mrs. Woodhull shall establish herself here in her new quarters.—*Washington Patriot.*

"THE public," said President JEFFERSON, "will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to the President for public purposes, divided out as family property."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Republican journals demand that Thiers shall take prompt and vigorous action for the suppression of Bonapartist conspiracies. The continued agitation in the Algerian provinces of France, causes a feeling of weakness, lest the government may not be exercising the necessary vigilance and energy in suppressing the troubles which it is feared may grow to such proportions as to cause serious embarrassment and expense, or even necessitate the abandonment of the colony.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Observer* gives a flat contradiction to the reports of underhand manœuvres of the Bonapartists in France for the restoration of Napoleon.

PARIS, October 8.—Dombroski, who was the leader of the mob in the attacks on the German residents in Lyons, has been arrested, tried, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100f. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior, died suddenly, this morning, at his residence, while dressing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 7.—A sharp newspaper war is in progress here on the subject of literary piracy. Correspondents are very severe on American publishers of British productions, and an international copyright law is universally demanded. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of steamers for a fortnightly line between Antwerp and New York, via Dover.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 7.—Advices received here from Melilla state that the revolt of the Kabyles menaces only the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, who has sent troops to restore order. The Spanish garrison of Melilla will take no part in the operations against the Kabyles, unless some insult is offered to the Spanish flag. The cause of the outbreak was the establishment of a Moorish Custom House on the coast.

MADRID, October 7.—Senor Balagnor, Acting Minister of State, has telegraphed to Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, that the necessary reinforcements will be promptly dispatched to uphold the National authority, and to preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions.

NORTH GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 8.—Pungyer Quertier, the French Minister of Finance, accompanied by Councilor Oznece and Counts Fenelon and Alon, arrived today at the Royal Hotel, and, at noon, visited the French Embassy. It is rumored that Count Von Arnim has been summoned to Berlin.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 8.—Three hundred workmen in Ghent, are on a strike and demand a reduction of a day's labor to ten hours, and wages to be unchanged. They also demand double pay for work done over time.

ITALY.

ROME, October 7.—Two convents have been occupied by Italian troops, the inmates having quickly withdrawn. The Italian parliament will be opened about the middle of November.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.—The progress of the cholera has been checked, and the alarm which was felt concerning the spread of the epidemic is subsiding.

UTAH.

ARREST OF BIGAMISTS—NO FEARS OF TROUBLE—MINING NEWS.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 7.—A warrant for the arrest of George Q. Cannon, editor of the *Deseret News*, and one of the Apostles, and chief aspirant for the succession to Brigham Young, was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal to-day, but has not yet been served, probably because Mr. Cannon was engaged at the Mormon Conference. The charge against Cannon is for lewd lascivious cohabitation with several different women. He will doubtless be taken before Judge McKean, on Monday. It is expected that the defense in this case, as in that of Brigham Young, will be that these extra women are wives of the defendant, whereupon the charge of bigamy will be preferred, and proved under the Congressional law bearing upon the subject.

Nothing remarkable occured in the Mormon Conference this morning. The addresses were moderate, but everybody was expecting a speech from Brigham Young. He will preach to-morrow, if well enough. Everything is quiet, both, as regards political and ecclesiastical matters. The people ridiculo the idea of a disturbance or outbreak, and are as safe here as in New York or San Francisco; perhaps safer. Eight thousand dollars in refined silver bullion and over $100,000 in base silver bullion were received here this week. $150,000 in bullion was sent East by Wells, Farago & Co. The heaviest mining transactions have been made here this week that were ever known in Utah, the amount being over $2,000,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 7—4:30 P. M.—George Q. Cannon and Henry W. Lawrence, a "God-be-lie" and prominent merchant of Kimball, have just been arrested by United States Marshal Patrick, and held for appearance at this term of Court. The charge in both cases is for lascivious cohabitation with several women, under the Utah statute. Thomas Hawkins was arraigned to-day before Judge McKean, on the indictment for adultery, growing out of polygamy, the charge having been made by his first wife. He pleaded not guilty. The United States Attorney gave notice that he would be ready for trial on Monday next.

There was vehement incendiary talk in the Tabernacle this afternoon, principally by Mackensie, one of Brigham Young's secretaries.

IF Mr. BOUTWELL were a farmer, and managed his business on the same principle he conducts the Government, he would sell his horses, ploughs, harness and seed-wheat, and apply the proceeds in paying off a mortgage on his farm which had ten years to run; and at the same time, keep a large amount of cash on deposit in bank on which he received no interest. At present he is redeeming bonds *due in* 1881 to save six per cent. interest, with money which is worth to the people ten per cent., and which is wrung from them at a sacrifice which only the exigency of a great national calamity would justify; while one-fourth of the whole receipts—over one hundred millions—lies idle in the Treasury, drawing no interest. These bonds are held in Europe and the money necessarily goes abroad.—*Washington Patriot.*

GEORGE O. EVANS was surrendered to the Pennsylvania authorities on the eve of the election—not in time to make any damaging statements. What he will now do remains to be seen. It is said he will *peach* unless the Radicals arrange to screen him from punishment.

The Boards of Arbitration Under the Treaty of Washington.

The four boards of Arbitration under the Washington treaty are now completed, although it is possible a fifth Commission may yet be constructed. The first and most important of these is the Alabama Commission, consisting of five members, which meets soon at Geneva. This deals with the subject of privateering, and will have to decide whether Great Britain exercised due diligence to prevent the escape of the Alabama and other confederate pirates from her waters, and whether she evaded her obligations in allowing them to recruit and refit at British ports. If the Board decides that such default occurred on the part of England, a gross sum is to be awarded for distribution among the sufferers as compensation for damages; or, if the Board shall be unable to agree upon the amount it is to be fixed by another Commission, convoked by the members of the Geneva Board, who shall assess the damages by actual inquiry and proof, its decision being final. Should this alternative Board be convented, it will sit at Washington, New York or Boston, or at all of those places, if necessary. The second Commission convenes at Washington, and will have to decide upon all war claims of the citizens of the United States against Great Britain, not within the consideration of the Geneva arbitrators and the claims of British subjects upon the United States. No claims of British subjects who resided in the Southern States during the war; no claims for slaves, nor of blockade runners, are, however, to have admission. This Board consists of three members, and will also hold sessions at New York and Boston. The third is the Fishery Commission, having one member for England and one for the United States. It will have to determine whether any compensation is due to the Dominion of Canada from the United States for surrendering its fishery privileges, and adjudicate the amount should the question be decided in the affirmative. This commission is to meet at Hartford. The Fourth Commission, of which the Emperor of Germany is sole member and arbitrator, will have to settle the question of our Northwestern boundary, involving the Straits of Haro and Vancouver's Island, with some territory about San Juan. We notice that a rumor has obtained currency to the effect that England will claim pay for all captured blockade runners, upon the ground that the paragraph in President Lincoln's proclamation of blockade, directing that vessels attempting to enter Southern ports should first be warned off, and only captured upon a second attempt, was never revoked, nor ever observed. We do not, however, place any confidence in this report. A distinct understanding was reported to have been had between the members of the Commission that the Twelfth article of the treaty applied only to property destroyed by our armies, or illegally seized.

IT is the boast of Grant's administration that the public debt has been reduced about two hundred millions of dollars, in the two and a half years that he has been in office. But the Radicals are not entitled to any credit for the people reduced the debt by paying taxes for that purpose. The people ought to be thankful, however, that the Radical thieves did not steal all the money, not leaving a dollar to reduce the debt with. During the time Grant has been in office there have been paid into the treasury mostly from taxes $1,100,000,000. Admitting that $200,000,000 have been appropriated to wards paying the public debt, what has gone with the other $900,000,000?

MARRIAGES.

GILBERT—FRUIT—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. H Wilson Mc.J. Edwin Gilbert of Hazleton to Miss Mary J. Fruit of Jerseytown, Pa.

CURTIS—HUTTER—At the residence of the bride's parents by the same, on the 5th inst., Mr. William Horn and Miss Amanda M. Hutt, all of Columbia county, Pa.

LEWIS—KLINE—On September 30th, by James W. Rieley, J. P., at his office, Mr. John L. Lewis, of Sugarloaf township, to Miss Sarah Kline, of Fishingcreek.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats "	40
Flour per barrel	6 00
Chickens "	5 00
Butter per pound	35
Eggs "	25
Lard "	10
Potatoes per bushel	1 00
Dried Apples "	2
Beans "	2
Soda and saleratus "	12
Hay per ton	18 00

THERE WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.—The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world, innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to rejole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish leave fallen there is no chance for the "suckers."

New Advertisements.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 267.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of Aaron Palmer, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

It is ordered that a second general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt be held at the office of M. Whitmoyer, at Bloomsburg, Pa., in said district, on the first day of November, A. D. 1871, at ten o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867.

M. WHITMOYER, Assignee.
oct13'71-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one-half interest in the well known

FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also the entire stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, Harness, &c., also its town lots on which is erected a good frame dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, known as the Dr. Lott property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.

Prices reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER,
oct. 6,'71-tf. Orangeville, Columbia co. Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RIGHTER W. BOWMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Righter W. Bowman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted to the Register of said county to Elizabeth W. Bowman and John M. Welsh, residing in Orange township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

ELIZABETH W. BOWMAN.
JOHN M. WELSH.
oct 13,'71-6w Administrators.

RHODE FOUNTAIN PENS for sale cheap at this office.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned administrators of James Hess, deceased, on the premises on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2d, 1871,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land, situate in the township of Greenwood, in said county, bounded by other lands of said deceased on the south and west, by lands of James Rance and William Davis on the north, and by lands of

THE COLUMBIAN

Bloomsburg, Friday, Oct. 13, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

DAY, WETHERILL & CO., No. 607 Chestnut street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

S. H. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the ensuing month, if they must be endorsed by those Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	11:15 A. M.	2:37 P. M.
Accommodation	2:30 P. M.	6:25 P. M.
Express	6:12 P. M.	10:1 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
3:12 P. M.	10:8 A. M.

M. P. CONNER is authorized to transact any business connected with the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

THE FAIR

will be continued on SATURDAY, in consequence of the rain.

TEMPERATURE OF SEPTEMBER, 1871 at Bloomsburg, Pa.—Maximum 86 on the 5th at 2 p. m. Minimum 35° on the 21st and 22d, at 7 a. m. Average (mean) 60[°] H. S.

We are unable to give a satisfactory table of the returns of this county in this number of the COLUMBIAN. Next week the official return will be given. The whole Democratic ticket is elected.

At the recent State Fair held at Scranton, Hon. PETER EST drew the premium for the best flour. It was made at his mill near Light Street, from Columbia county white wheat. Mr. EST's flour is highly spoken of by all of our citizens who have used it, and we are gratified to see it pronounced *the best in the State.*

In Bloomsburg the following local officers were elected on Tuesday, viz:

Constables—M. C. Woodward, E. B. Bidelman.

School Directors—B. F. Zarr, J. K. Eyer.

Assessors—Lewis Bernhard, T. J. Morris.

The newspapers say that A. E. KAPP, Esq., of Northumberland, has an Alderney cow that has averaged 11 pounds of butter per week during the past season. We know that Mr. KAPP, has a splendid herd of Alderneys and we are not surprised at the result stated above, but it is well to bear in mind that his cattle are fed plentifully on the most suitable food and are as carefully looked after as are horses by most farmers. They are well fed, comfortably housed, cleanly kept, and treated with the utmost kindness. It need scarcely be added that that is the way to make cows profitable.

Centre Street.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—As the Street Commissioner is opening Centre Street, I would like to inquire if the side walk, narrow enough at all times, is to be kept encumbered with steps, boxes, barrels, hogsheads, and such like, to the constant inconvenience of the public?

A few citizens gave *one hundred dollars a foot* for the ground thus occupied, for a public street, and gave it to the public. Mr. Commissioner, let us have street and side walk, as the lawyers say, in fee simple, whatever that means, and clean off all incumbrances.

A LOWER ENDER.

Vote of Bloomsburg.

EAST BLOOMSBURG:—McCandless, 188, Stanton, 108; Brockway, 202, Robison, 85; Derr, 179, Lake, 79; Bryson, 165, James, 150; Lamon, 191, Everitt, 96; Shaffer, 145, Shive, 145.

WEST BLOOMSBURG:—McCandless, 93, Stanton, 130; Brockway, 111, Robison, 110; Derr, 102, Lake, 98; Bryson, 83, James, 138; Lamon, 116, Everitt, 95; Shaffer, 86, Shive, 125.

Majorities in the town are therefore as follows:—McCandless, 61; Brockway, 118; Derr, 101; *James*, 20; Lamon, 117; *Shive*, 39.

"Papers With Borrowed Bowels."

Colonel ALBERT CLARK, of the St. Albans *Messenger*, thus sharply criticizes the "patent outsides and insides" which have come so generally into vogue, and which he characterizes with the above title:

"Within a very few years companies have been organized in some of the western cities and in New York for editing and printing one entire side of a full sheet, and then, instead of sending it out as other city papers do, to actual subscribers, they furnish it to certain feeble country offices cheaper than regular publishers can buy their blank paper. The companies can afford to do this because they secure remunerative advertisements, for many business men are green enough to suppose that they enjoy a tremendous circulation. The same half printed sheet is furnished to a large number of different offices, so that the cost of editorial labor and of composition is saved. To suit all the different shades of opinion, a certain number are worked off containing one or two strong Republican articles, then another batch with those articles left out and strong Democratic articles, written by the same pen, inserted, so that at length these ready-made opinion moulds have actually advertised their productions as either Republican, Democratic or Independent, to suit purchasers.

"Such an accommodating disposition would hardly secure them much patronage if they had to go before the sturdy people for it, but it serves them a profitable end, since their only patrons are those country publishers of prostituted principles, who are willing to deal out the products of such hash mills at second hand. What is it that people take a paper for? Partly for its news, partly for its views, and partly for its advertisements. And yet the news of these 'insides' is always a week older than that of legitimate papers; their views are those of men who publicly proclaim that they ride three horses in different directions at the same time, and their advertisements are of necessity all foreign from the locality where the paper purports to issue.

"Therefore, so far as one entire half of the paper is concerned, it falls far below that standard of interest which freshness and newness always give, and as for the other half, it is what might be expected from men who find it impossible to make a whole newspaper, and are therefore willing not only to deceive their patrons but to disgrace the profession, which has always been accredited with some principles and some brains, by going into the market to hawk about other people's wares. So far as my knowledge goes, not a single newspaper establishment in the country of any recognized standing and influence has adopted the *system*, and in a great majority of cases the papers are dated at little villages where in fact they are not issued, and are issued from places where they are not in sufficient demand to support an establishment. They are a fraud on advertisers, a fraud upon subscribers, a fraud upon the government in the matter of postage, and a scandal on the honest and laboring press. They are a 'half-and-half' of that which is old enough to be stale, and that which is flat enough to be dishwater, and never, since Barnum attached the tail of a fish to the body of an Egyptian mummey and advertised it as 'the beautiful, original and genuine siren of the sea,' has a greater humbug been put before the world."

Prairie Fires.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION—A HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES OF WOODLAND AND PRAIRIE IN A BLAZE—THE PEOPLE FLEEING FOR LIFE.

From a small beginning somewhere near the western boundary of the State says the St. Paul *Pioneer* of Oct. 2, within a few days past, a prairie fire spread until it has reached the "Big Woods," 150 miles from the point of starting. In striking the woods it was not stayed in its course, but the flames, seizing upon the dry underbrush, and from thence to the tall trees of the forest, extending its line for a distance of fifteen miles in the heavy timber, until it reached Smith Lake. When once fairly under headway in the timber, the scene is described as grand beyond the power of pen or pencil to picture. Roaring, crackling with a sound that could be heard for miles the flames tore their way, leaving behind them a smoking, desolate waste to mark their onward march. Everything in their course was destroyed. The grain and haystacks, the cornfields, fences, and the rude homes and scanty household goods of the settler all fell a prey to the insatiate monster. The terror stricken people fled, leaving all their worldly possessions behind, thankful to escape with their lives.

On Saturday morning the flames approached the line of the St. Paul and Pacific road at different points. The men in charge of De Graff & Co.'s warehouse, at the terminus of the line on the St. Paul and Pacific road, some twenty miles this side of Breckinridge, supposed there was no danger, as the buildings were situated on the opposite side of the railroad track, and the flames would have to make a leap of some forty feet to reach them. They did not calculate upon the force of the coming whirlwind of fire, and the buildings, together with all their contents, fell an easy prey to the flames.

Leaping the road (and at different points setting fire to the ties,) the flames spread onward with the fleetness of the wind. The passenger train that left here on Saturday morning for Morris, arrived safely at the station, although the employees and passengers on the train were almost suffocated with the smoke and heat, and when it reached Morris the cars were filled with the cinders and ashes of the prairie grass. The whole country for miles was covered with a dense volume of smoke, and the air filled with the dying embers of grass, shrubs, etc.

All day on Sunday the fire raged with unabated fury, and yesterday when the passenger train from Morris came over the road there was a line of fire for miles on each side; that in the "Big Woods," between Darwin and Smith Lake, being especially grand and terrific. The fire had crossed the road, and was still sweeping. That in the woods would probably extend to Crow river, where its course would be stayed, but that on the prairie will probably sweep far northward, unless a providential rain puts a stop to its ravages.

Henry Gager, of St. Cloud, was returning from Fort Abercrombie with five fine horses, the flames overlook him and seeing his only safety in facing them, he headed his horses for the wall of fire, and dashed through, burning his overcoat from his back, and injuring his horses to such an extent that they are almost worthless. Fortunately Mr. Gager, escaped with only a few burns. He is an old hand on the prairies, and, holding his breath, swallowed no flame.

A mile or two behind Mr. Gager was a man driving a flock of some 150 sheep. Neither man nor sheep had been heard from at last accounts.

On Sunday Mr. Cavender, the conductor of the Morris train, went out some two miles on the prairie with a companion or two. They saw the fire approaching in the distance, but did not calculate upon its rapid march, and turning too late to fly, would have perished had they not fortunately had matches with them, with which they set a "back fire," and, following it up, they stood among the smoking embers while the roaring blast swept by them at a safe distance.

It is impossible to estimate the loss caused by this conflagration. At last accounts the fire was still raging north of the line of the road, and where it will be stopped cannot be told.

LOCAL OPTION ABANDONED.—The Temperance men of New York have put a State ticket in the field, and have boldly declared in favor of separate political action. In their platform they denounce both of the existing political parties, but the most remarkable clause in the document is a declaration of hostility to the idea which recently met with so much favor, that the voters of counties or towns should be authorized by law to determine whether licenses for the sale of liquor shall be granted or not. The convention declared that the State has no right, either directly or indirectly, to legalize the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and, consequently, no right to endow any number of citizens with the power to make that legally right which is morally wrong. That seems to us to be a logical conclusion, and we suppose we may expect the Temperance men of Pennsylvania to abandon the idea of local option, which they strove to have passed into a law last winter.

FIDELITY to party consists in unwavering devotion to the principles and an earnest support of the candidates of the political organization to which one belongs. Without thorough organization and honest effort on the part of individual members of such organization, no party can hope to succeed. Such fidelity as was illustrated by the noble Roman guard who stood at his post at Pompeii when the molten flood of Versuvius rolled down and overwhelmed all who did not flee before it, and who after eighteen centuries had elapsed was taken from the ruins, still standing in his martial position, a statue of devotion to the trust reposed in him, is the kind of fidelity to be admired in the Democrat who never swerves from duty, but is at all times and under all circumstances found standing squarely up for his party's nominees, battling for the cause of truth and liberty; always to be relied on, and never found absent or wanting when his services are needed.

Episcopal Convention.

TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—FOURTH DAY—THE REPORT ON RITUALISM.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—A message was received from the House of Bishops, transmitting the following report on uniformity of ritual:

The Committee of Five Bishops appointed by the House of Bishops, at the General Convention of 1868, to consider whether any additional provision of uniformity, by canon or otherwise, is practicable and expedient, and to report to the next General Convention, having held sundry meetings at several different places, at each of which all the members of the Committee were present through the entire session, and having, as they believe, given to the subject matter intrusted them that careful consideration which its importance merits, respectively ask leave to report: The resolution under which the committee was appointed raises several questions for examination and answer, is any legislation touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacrament and other rites and ceremonies of the Church practicable? and if practicable, is it at this time expedient? and if practicable and expedient, shall it take the shape of a canon or canons? or, shall it be otherwise provided for? and, finally, what shall the actual details of legislation be?

Assuredly these are questions that touch the Church and its ministers and members in many and very vital points, and involve many delicate as well as precious relations. In considering these questions, the committee have endeavored never to forget that substantial uniformity is entirely compatible with very considerable individual liberty; that non-essentials should never be unduly magnified, and far less raised to an equality with essentials; that many troublesome and objectionable things are ephemeral in their nature, and "perish in the using," and that, under any circumstances, hasty legislation is ever to be avoided, nor have they omitted to keep in mind the wise words of the Thirty-fourth Article of Religion.

The committee report the following as the matters upon which they respectfully recommend legislation:—

They recommend that certain acts in the administration of the Holy Communion, and on other occasions of public worship hereafter enumerated, be prohibited by canon, to wit:—

1. The use of incense.

2. Placing or retaining a crucifix in any part of the church.

3. Carrying a cross in procession in the church.

4. The use of lights on or about the holy table, except when necessary.

5. The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects towards which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration; or in the act of administering them, or in conveying them to or from the communicants.

6. The mixing of water with the wine as part of the service or in presence of the congregation.

7. The washing of the priest's hands, or the ablution of the vessels in presence of the congregation.

8. Bowing, crossings, genuflexions, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon or kissing the holy table, and kneeling, except as allowed, provided for or directed by rubrics or canon, it being provided that reverence at the mention of the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be disallowed, and it being further provided that private personal devotion before or after official ministration is not to be understood to include or justify any of the acts prohibited.

9. The celebration or receiving of the Holy Communion by any Bishop or priest, when no person receives with him.

10. Employing or permitting any person or persons not in holy orders to assist the minister in any part of the order for the administration of the Holy Communion.

11. Using at any administration of the Holy Communion, any prayers, collects, gospels, or epistles other than those provided in the Book of Common Prayer, or under XIV of Canon 13 of title of the Digest.

They further recommend here:—

1. That no rector of a parish, or other minister, shall be allowed to introduce the choral service without the consenting vote of the vestry, or contrary to the prohibition of the bishop.

2. That no surpliced choir shall be employed except under the same limitation; and when such choirs are employed, the only addition to their ordinary attire shall be a surplice reaching to the ankles.

3. That no chancel shall be allowed to be so arranged as to prevent the minister from officiating at the right end of the holy table. It is to be noted that a credence table is lawful.

4. The committee further recommend that cannonical provision be made touching the dress appropriate to clergymen ministering in the congregation, and that the only vestments declared to be appropriate to clergymen so ministering, be—

1. For Bishops, the present Episcopal robes. 2. For all ministers, a white surplice, a black or white stole, a black cassock, not reaching below the ankles, a black gown and bands.

They also recommend that provision be made: 1. That on occasions of services where expediency or necessity of health may require it, the university cap may be used. 2. That candidates for orders who are licensed to act as lay readers, may use the academical black gown. 3. In addition to the canonical provisions now recommended, the Committee further unanimously recommend that some action be taken to carry into effect the principles declared in the second resolution.

A NEW way of cheating at elections was developed in the recent contest in San Francisco, California. On a number of ballots, nitrate of silver was applied to the name of the taxpayers' candidate for Assessor. This substance produces no immediate effect, so that the voter would deposit the ballot without supicion. By the time, however, that the box was opened to count the vote, the name was entirely erased by the chemical action of the drug on the ink. This does not match the game of the "Ring" officials in this city. They not only deprive the man of the vote in whose favor it was cast, but they count it for his opponent. This is better than nitrate of silver—*Philadelphia Age.*

Editor's Book Table.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH VOLUME.—Number 1436 of *Littell's Living Age*, for the week ending October 7, begins the *one hundred and eleventh volume* of that periodical, and is a good number with which to begin a subscription. It contains a *Quarterly Review* article on Jeremy Taylor; Comets and Comets' Tails, *Saint Paul's*; A Famous Frenchman, *Dark Blue*; Some Words about Sir Walter Scott, *Cornhill Magazine*; The Situation at Versailles, *Spectator*; an instalment of Wilfred Cumbermede, by George Macdonald; besides numerous shorter articles, poetry, &c. *The Advance*, Chicago, well says of *The Living Age* that "it is a *monthly that comes every week.*" The subscription price is $8a year, or for $10 any one of the American $4, magazines is sent with *The Living Age* for a year. LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers.

THE October number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is on our table, well filled as usual with most interesting articles. The most important essay in the number, however, is Mr. Fanther's "Was Adam the First Man?" It is here contended that the Mosaic record itself furnishes "strong intimations that other nations than the descendants of Adam d well on the earth." "Persons," says the writer, "the conceived theories of what revelation teaches will meet with disastrous overthrow; but when readjusted upon correct principles, there will be no antagonism with revelation." This Magazine in every department—literary, artistic and mechanical,—gives evidence of the taste, ability, and tact of the editor, and the abundant resources of the publishers, who spare no pains or expense to make a magazine worthy of their reputation, and that it will take its rank among the most brilliant, popular, and useful monthlies of this or any other country." With the first number of the third volume (November,) *Scribner's Monthly* will be enlarged, and greatly increased in popular interest. The price will hereafter be the same as that of the other leading magazines, $4 per year, and the publishers promise to spare no pains or expense to make it the best magazine in the world.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—"Onward, right onward" seems to be the aim of the publishers. The October number with its list of famous contributors and its valuable reading, is a great, and valuable acquisition, from such popular writers as Greeley; Parton, Beteher, Gail Hamilton, etc., etc., furnished for only ONE DOLLAR a year. The Magazine is steadily increasing in public favor, and we predict for it a brilliant future, for people are not slow in bestowing their patronage when they can obtain the most for their money. Specimen copies furnished free. Published by S. S. WOOD & CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

EASTER MORNING.—A Chromo from that perfection of lovelliness by Mary Theresa Hart. A plain, solid, Latin cross of white marble, and twined wreath of exquisite flowers. Should one sit down and select the very first of his favorites in the conservatory, there they are in all their wealth of beauty, hanging gracefully over the arms of the cross; roses, pansies, fuchsias, geraniums, heliotrope, &c., with their varied green leaves, so artistically arranged that the contrast of colors is most beautiful in its effect, so fresh, so airy and natural are those gems of the garden, that one would fancy it with their fragrance. A rare combination of beauty, faithful to the original painting, and called PEARSON'S best. Reduced size—22x28. Price per copy $3. This charming Chromo will be sent as a premium free of postage to any one sending three subscribers to Wood's HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, or to any one who shall forward three dollars for one subscription three years in advance, thus obtaining three dollars worth of magazine and three dollars worth of Chromo for only $3. A variety of other premiums offered on equally liberal terms. Specimen copies of the magazine free for mailing cards. Address, S. S. WOOD & CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, always a welcome visitor and filled with interesting matter, but the October number now before us, is remarkably so. It takes no step backward, but improves with age. As is usual with monthlies at this time of year, it is throwing out feelers for its next volume of 1872 and offers the three last numbers of this year gratis to all new subscribers who send in their subscriptions before the first of January. It is, published at the low price of one dollar per year, by N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa.

NEW CENSUS AND PATENT LAWS.—We are indebted to Munn & Co., publishers of the *Scientific American*, New York, for a neat little bound volume of 128 pages, entitled as above. It contains the complete Census of 1870, showing the population by counties, of all the States and Territories, with their Areas, and the Population of the Principal Cities. Also, the new Patent Laws in full, with Forms, Official Rules, Decisions how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Regulations for Trade Marks, Assignments, How to sell Patents, etc. Also, a large variety of valuable information relating to Water-Wheels, Steam-Engines, and other mechanism, with many useful tables and recipes, 175 diagrams of Mechanical Movements, etc. We advise everybody to send for it as above. Price 25 cents. A more valuable compendium, for so small a price, has rarely been published.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MOYER BRO'S. have fifty cider barrels to sell.

NEW Rochelle, Lawton Bla ctberry vines for sale, $3. per hundr ed. by JOSEPH GARRISON Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOBACCO and SEGARS can be bought at the Mammoth Grocery of J. H. MAIZE, at city prices. Quality very superior. Try them.

SINGER'S New Family Sewing Machines—ten dollars cash—balance in monthly installments. J. A. DORAN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. 10:26-tf

E. A. CARMAN of Benton has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the people. 4t*

Persons indebted to this office for job printing and advertising are reminded that one per cent. per month is added to all bills that stand over 60 days. 1t26-tf.

Parsons Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when every thing else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

We call attention to HENRY ZOZENBACH'S establishment; in the line of watches, clocks, jewelry, etc. he is an expert, and in spectacles etc, he has a large selection with a ripe experience to promptly fit the required *focus.*

THE Statements made by dealers in other machines, that they sell New Singer Sewing Machines is not true. The Singer Manufactory supply no machines in Columbia county, except to their authorized agent, J. A. DORAN. 26:36-tf

A GENERAL assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, wholesale and retail at A. D. WEBB'S Book Store, opposite the Court House. Miscellaneous books, portmonaies, stereoscopic pictures, games, picture-books, blank-books of all kinds, etc., etc. 1t26-tf.

A SEWARD elegant assortment of fall and winter goods has just been received by S. H. MILLER & SON, which they offer at very low prices. Also all articles usually kept in a dry goods store. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

MANY valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long necked junk bottle, add half pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

A curious and unique machine for grinding coffee may be seen at MAIZE'S grocery. Whether the machine was invented to grind coffee, or coffee was invented to be ground by the machine, is the problem to be solved, various merits are claimed for it, but the best way is to test it, or at least go and see it.

NEVERMORE! NEVERMORE!—Is the sad exclamation of the invalid, who has abandoned, for some worthless compound, a sterling medicinal preparation. If any sufferer from Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness or Debility, has been lured, in a Weak moment from either of those two sovereign Vegetable Specifics, *Hoofland's German Bitters*, or *Hoofland's Tonic*, and induced to "run after strange gods," "Nevermore! Nevermore!" is his cry, as he returns disgusted, to the standard remedy. Sold by all druggists.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, 1871.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS,	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	5.16 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	4.31 "
" 10.58 "	Rupert,	4.12 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa,	4.01 "
" 11.50 "	Ringtown,	2.58 "
" 12.25 p.m.	Sunbury,	2.30 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake,	2.10 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahonoy June,	1.45 "
" 1.20 "	Pine Grove June. Line,	12.52 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Pottsville,	" "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	8.15 "
" 1.55 "	Shine Mauch Chunk, dine	7.05 p. m.
" 2.53 "	Bethlehem,	12.50 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "	Easton,	11.35 "
	New York, 11 Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	9.00 "
" 6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	9.00 "
" 5.50 a.m.	Boston	9.00 p.m

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NEW

GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

For Every Body.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS.

SHAWLS

At Last Year's Prices.

NO ADVANCE ON PRINTS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

IN BLOOMSBURG.

BROWER'S BLOCK,

NEXT TO COURT HOUSE.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

IS AT

E. M. KNORR'S

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The County Affords

AT

CASH PRICES

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL.

Come and Examine

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

E. M. KNORR,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

September 8, 1871-tf.

A. J. EVANS,

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

CALL AND SEE.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1871-tf

CLARK & WOLF'S

COLUMN!

JOHN WOLF

Has purchased a one-half interest in the Stock of Goods of H. J. Clark. Mr. Wolf has been to New York and laid in

A

LARGE STOCK

OF

FALL GOODS

FOR THE NEW FIRM,

WHICH ARE NOW IN STORE

THEY WILL SELL THEM

Low For Cash

OR

PRODUCE.

CLARK & WOLF

HAVE

Reduced the Price on Many of their Spring and Summer Styles of Dress Goods

Opposite Brown's Hotel

BLOOMSBURG.

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE!

The subscriber offers his well known Brick Tavern, in the town of Numedia, Columbia county, Pa., with all its land and improvements thereon, for sale. On the said property, is erected a

LARGE BRICK HOUSE

commonly used as a Tavern, a large Shed and all the necessary stabling. Also,

ONE DWELLING HOUSE

and stable close by the tavern and about 30 acres of land of which there is

28 ACRES CLEARED

and under good cultivation and the balance is well timbered. The said property will be sold privately between now and the 10th day of October next, after which it will be sold between now and then it will be offered at public sale on

THURSDAY, 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1871,

at reasonable terms. Possession will be given at any time that may be agreed upon between the parties and a title in fee simple for the said property will be given by LUDWIG THEIS.

Numedia, Aug. 4, 1871. aug11,'71-tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 11th day of October, A. D., 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate of Thomas Weaver, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, viz:

TWENTY-SIX ACRES.

Two acres of the same being set into of Peter Hagenbuch, deceased, bounded by lands of Peter Lenge, by said Hagenbuch and others. The land is to be sold for the payment of debts.

A HOUSE AND BARN

and outbuildings, some fruit and good water on the premises. ISAAC WEAVER,

Administrator.

Sept. 13, 1871. Cottonwood.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned as committee of the person and estate of Benjamin Hagenbuch, of the township of Greenwood, in the county of Columbia, a lunatic, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day the following described real estate of the said Benjamin Hagenbuch, to wit:

19 ACRES AND 15 PERCHES,

more or less, bounded by lands of Peter Lenge, Isaac Weaver and others, on which are erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, a FRAME BARN and other outbuildings, and a well of water near the door. Also, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to wit:

A pair of horses, one cow, one yearling heifer, one brood sow and pigs, one sleigh, one set of harness, one lot of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY KILGER,

Committee of Benjamin Hagenbuch.

September 27, 1871. 3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 11th day of October, A. D., 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate of Thomas Weaver, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, viz:

FORTY-ONE ACRES

more or less, adjoining lands of James Maxwell and others.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, one-third in one year thereafter, and one-third in two years thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises sold.

ISAAC WEAVER,

Administrator.

Sept. 13, 1871. Cottonwood.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in Locust township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate of Samuel Kinney, late of said township, deceased, viz:

No. 1. All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner of land of Jacob Yeisley, thence by land of Jacob Yeisley, south 45 degrees and 30 minutes west 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel Kinney, south 44 degrees and 30 minutes east 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel Kinney, north 45 degrees and 30 minutes east 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. H. Fritz, north 44 degrees and 30 minutes west 100 perches to the place of beginning, containing

TWENTY-THREE ACRES

and forty-eight perches of land, and the usual allowance for roads. Whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame barn and other outbuildings, and a well of water at the door. Also a lot of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner of land of Peter Lenge, thence by land of Peter Lenge, south 45 degrees and 30 minutes west 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel Kinney, south 44 degrees and 30 minutes east 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel Kinney, north 45 degrees and 30 minutes east 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. H. Fritz, north 44 degrees and 30 minutes west 100 perches to the place of beginning, containing

6 ACRES AND 11 PERCHES

of land, and the usual allowance for roads.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to wit:

A pair of horses, one cow, one yearling heifer, one sleigh, one set of harness, one lot of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY KILGER,

Administrator.

October 2, 1871. 3t.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Direct Trains Leave from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3:30, 7:30, 9:30, and 2:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia, and arriving at New York as follows, respectively, at 6:40 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 12:10 noon, and 6:40 p. m.

Returning, Leave New York at 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p. m., and Philadelphia at 7:00, 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia and arriving at Harrisburg at 2:40 p. m., 5:40 p. m., 7:40 p. m. and 12:10 a. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading and Pottsville at 8:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arriving at Reading at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., and at Pottsville at 10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Reading and Harrisburg at 7:45 a. m. and 1:45 p. m., arriving at Reading at 9:15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Harrisburg at 11:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

Leave Reading for Lebanon and Harrisburg at 9:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., arriving at Lebanon at 10:45 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., and at Harrisburg at 12:10 noon and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Lebanon and Reading at 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., arriving at Lebanon at 9:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., and at Reading at 10:45 a. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Lancaster at 8:00 a. m., 12:00 noon and 5:30 p. m., arriving at Lancaster at 9:10 a. m., 1:10 p. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Lancaster for Harrisburg at 7:30 a. m., 12:00 noon and 4:45 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8:40 a. m., 1:10 p. m. and 5:40 p. m.

Leave Lancaster for Reading and Pottsville at 7:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., arriving at Reading at 9:15 a. m. and 6:40 p. m., and at Pottsville at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Reading and Harrisburg at 8:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arriving at Reading at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., and at Harrisburg at 11:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

Leave Reading for Harrisburg at 9:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:10 noon and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Reading for Columbia at 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., arriving at Columbia at 10:45 a. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Columbia for Reading at 7:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., arriving at Reading at 9:15 a. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., arriving at Allentown at 5:45 a. m., 10:45 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., at Easton at 6:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m. and 6:00 p. m., and at New York at 11:30 a. m., 4:35 p. m. and 12:10 a. m.

Leave Allentown for Reading at 7:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., arriving at Reading at 8:45 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.

Leave Easton for Reading at 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., arriving at Reading at 9:15 a. m. and 6:40 p. m.

Leave New York for Reading and Pottsville at 8:00 a. m., 12:00 noon and 5:00 p. m., arriving at Reading at 12:10 noon, 6:40 p. m. and 11:15 p. m., and at Pottsville at 1:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m. and 12:45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading and Pottsville at 8:15 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., arriving at Reading at 11:15 a. m. and 6:40 p. m., and at Pottsville at 12:45 p. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad for Harrisburg at 8:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:10 noon and 6:40 p. m.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6:30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7:30 a. m., and 6:00 p. m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7:45, 8:50 a. m., 3:00 & 8:00 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 6:30, 8:10 a.m., 12:50 noon & 4:45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 6:30 a.m., & 1:15 6:45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:30 a. m., 4:00 p.m. connect for with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. returning leave Downingtown at 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5:00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. (the 4:30 p.m. train connects only with Reading accommodation train leaving Philadelphia at 8:30 p. m.) Reading at 6:30 a. m., Harrisburg at 2:40 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. and arrive at Philadelphia at 6:25 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. and New York at 9:30 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Leave Reading at 7:30 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. for Allentown and Easton, and at 8:00 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. for Pottsville.

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J. E. WOOTTEN,

Asst. Supt. & Engr. Transp.

Reading, Pa., April 8, 1871.

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Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF

Agricultural.

Feeding Milch Cows.

Many dairymen get the impression that great yields of milk are the result of particular breeds of cows and of special breeding of stock for the dairy. Much depends on breeds and breeding, it is true; but there is another important element in securing large milkers which must not be overlooked, and that element is food—food that is nutritious, milk-producing, abundant, and of easy access to the cows. The best cows, of the best breeds, will yield but poor returns when fed on "scanty pastures and moonshine." Milk is made from the food that is given to the cow, and a large yield requires a large supply of nutriment. Great milkers are universally great feeders. We have never yet been able to obtain a cow that would yield a large amount of milk on a small amount of food. If there are breeds of this kind they have not come under our observation. We have no faith in cows for the dairy that are dainty eaters. In selecting milch stock of whatever breed, the capricious stomach and the hearty eater are marks not to be ignored among the well known characteristics usually sought for in a good cow.

We notice from time to time accounts of remarkable yields of milk made by cows of different breeds; and dairymen often overlook the matter of food and feeding, thinking that the great product is due wholly to the particular breed named. Now, while we would not for a moment under-estimate the good results to be obtained by judicious breeding of stock for the dairy, the fact must not be lost sight of that a great share of the dairyman's success lies in the art of feeding.

Good food, and plenty of it, is necessary in order to have cows do well. When cows are coming in the last of March or first of April, feeding should be commenced as soon as the middle of March at least.

From four to six quarts of corn and oat meal, one quart of oil meal and eight quarts of wheat or rye bran, (rye is best,) makes a good feed. This should be fed until the middle of May, when, if grass is plenty, the meal may be dropped off, and about twelve quarts of bran fed per day, up to the first of January, or until corn is dry. Corn fodder I consider one of the very best articles of food for the cow. It should be sowed or drilled in, and as soon as the pastures begin to dry or fall, commence feeding it, and continue to feed until frost comes. It is then time for the field corn to be cut and shocked. This should be fed from the shock until the cows are dry. They will be fat, and can be wintered on almost any kind of fodder, and will hold their flesh.

The cost of feeding cows in this way will be about $25 per head, and they will yield, certainly, two hundred pounds more cheese per head than without feed. Then, too, the value of the cows (by feeding) either to winter or put into the market, will be increased by at least $10 per head.

And more than this, one-fourth more cows can, by feeding, be kept on the same pasture than could be kept if nothing but grass is fed, while, by feeding, many tons of valuable feed goes on to the farm as manure.

But does it pay? We will see whether it does or not.

Take, if you please, thirty-two cows with no feed but grass. Each cow will yield about four hundred pounds of cheese. This, at twelve and a-half cents per pound, will bring $1,600.

Forty cows, with feed, can be kept on the same pasture as thirty-two without feed, and will yield six hundred pounds of cheese each, which, at twelve and a half cents per pound, will amount to $3,000.

The cost of feed at $25 per head will amount to $1,000. The interest on eight extra cows will be about $6 per head, or $48, which, with the cost of feed, is to be deducted from the amount received for the cheese, which is $3,000. This leaves a profit of $1,952. Then, by feeding, the cows are worth $10 per head more, making $400 to be added to the profits. This gives $2,352. Now, by taking the difference between the amount made from forty cows by feeding, and from thirty-two cows on the same pasture without extra feed, we find it leaves a balance of $755 in favor of feeding.—*Ex.*

Some Hints on Pruning Trees.

A great deal has been said in the papers about the best time for pruning trees, and we are prepared to concede that the summer months are the best, that the wounds will then heal over the quickest, and that the least injury is then done to the tree. If the tree-raiser will make experiments, as all ought to do, he will find in which months wounds are healed over quickest.

There is a great deal of truth in the will, however—to prune in winter for wood growth, and in summer for fruit but the wounds in winter do not heal over so quickly, and water shoots are very apt to be thrown out when amputation has taken place.

The true theory of all pruning, however, is to so guide the growth of limbs as to have no severe pruning at any time.

Start the head of the tree right, in its infancy, and if any branches are going astray cut them off with your pocket-knife at any time. No larger pruning instrument should go in to an orchard at any time than a pruning knife; and no larger one is needed, if used at the proper time.

The effect of pruning is to regulate the growth of the tree, and throw the sap into the proper channels, to form a well-balanced head with all parts open to the sun, so that the fruit may have size and color.

Many go into their orchards sawing off large limbs, cutting off more brush than they leave on the tree, mangling and butchering it horridly.

There are laws for preventing cruelty to animals, and there should be for preventing cruelty to trees. The laws of vegetable physiology should be as well understood by him who endeavors to regulate and promote the growth and fruitfulness of trees as the laws of animal physiology should be understood by him whose profession it is to regulate and bring to a normal condition the animal system when out of order.

Orchards should be visited often at this season of the year with pruning knife in hand, and kind attention given to every tree.

Trees should be considered adopted children and their every want attended to. They should have a good, rich soil, which should be well worked, that a thrifty growth may be made.

Humorous.

The Best Cow in Peril.

BY JOHN B. TAYLOR.

Old farmer B. is a stingy man,
He keeps all he gets, and gets all he can;
By all his friends he is said to be
As tight as the bark on a young beech tree;
He goes to church, and he rents a pew,
But the dimes that he gives to the Lord are few;
If he gets to heaven with the good and great,
He will be let in by the smallest gate.

Now, farmer B. besides drugs and plows,
Keeps a number of very fine calves and cows;
He makes no butter, but sends by express
The milk to the city's thirstiness.

"What do the city folks know about milk?
They are better judges of cloth and silk;
Not a man who buys, I'll vow can tell
If I water it not or water it well;
If they do not know, then where's the sin?
I will put the sparkling water in."
Thus talked to himself, old farmer B.,
How mean he is, young and old can see.

One night it was dark—oh, fearfully dark!
The watch dog never came out to bark;
Old farmer B. in his bed did snore,
When rap! rap! nearly shattered his door:
And a voice cried out with a hasty breath,
"Your best cow, neighbor, is choking to death."

Clipping off the end of a rousing snore,
Farmer B. bounded out on the bed room floor;
And the midnight voice was heard no more!
He pulled on his pants, he knew not how,
For his thoughts were all on the choking cow;
He flew to the yard like a frightened deer,
For his stingy soul was filled with fear;
Looking all around by his lantern's light,
He found that the cows were there all right.

"I will give a dime," cried farmer B.
"To know who has played this trick on me;
May the hand be stiff and the knuckles sore
That knocked on my farm-house door.

With a scowl on his face and a shaking head,
Farmer B. again sought his nice warm bed;
No good thoughts came, they were all overpow'rd,
The little good nature he had, had soured.

When he went to water his milk next day,
The midnight voice seemed again to say,
As he pumped away with a panting breath,
"Your best cow, neighbor, is choking to death."
The meaning of this he soon found out,
She is alone now driven to the old pump's spout.

Old farmer B., when he drives to town,
Now meets his neighbors with a savage frown,
They smile and ask as they kindly bow,
"How getteth along the best cow now?"

Morrow B. Lowry and the Rocky Mountain Cat.

Jim Stewart, sometimes called "The Commodore," is the most noted darkey in Erie. Jim is a good natured, shrewd sort of fellow, somewhat addicted to doing business now and then on the Jeremy Diddler style, as the following incident will testify. Living near the residence of the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, he was frequently employed by the latter to do odd jobs around the house and in the garden. One day Mrs. Lowry concluded that the peccadilloes of a worthless and venerable tom cat long an attache of the family, were such as demanded the infliction of capital punishment, and Jim was called upon to play the part of executioner. After a long chase, the victim was captured and put in a basket, over which an old shawl was securely fastened. The next question was how to dispose of the prisoner. Mrs. L. suggested drowning, but Jim, with tears in his eyes, protested that he could no more drown "that ere cat" than he could "drown himself; that were he to do so, his conscience, acting on a naturally tender heart, would trouble him so much at nights that he was sure he could never sleep thereafter." Not wishing to ruin Jim's peace of mind, Mrs. L. compromised the matter by giving him a dollar, and directing him to take the cat and dispose of it in any way he pleased, so that she could never see it again. Putting the dollar in his pocket and the basket on his arm, Jim started down town. He had not got out of sight of the house when he met Morrow walking leisurely toward his home, and the following colloquy ensued:

Morrow—Hello, Jim, what have you got there?

Jim—One of the celebrated Rocky mountain cats, sah.

Morrow—A Rocky mountain cat? Why Jim where did you get him, and what are you going do do with him?

Jim—I golly, sah! Didn't you hear ob de big bunch of dem cats dat kum to town yesterday from Kalifoany, sah! Best mousers in de wuld, sah. Dey are gwine to gib me foah dallars for him at the Reed House, sah.

Morrow—(Recollecting the "general cussedness," of the family cat,) Jim, we want a good cat up home, and I guess I'll take this fellow, but—but—don't you think four dollars is mighty steep for a cat?

Jim—All the res' sold for five dollars, sah.

This decided Morrow, so he paid Jim the price asked, and told him to carry the Rocky Mountain cat up to Mrs. Lowry. Jim, however, had very important business elsewhere, and begged Morrow to take the basket himself, which the latter good-naturedly consented to do. Arriving at home he took his prize into the sitting-room, carefully closed the doors, slightly lifted the basket covering, and smiling benevolently at Mrs. L.'s apparent astonishment, remarked: "My dear, I've brought you a Rocky Mountain cat—the best mouser"—at this moment the cat jumped out of the basket and commenced rubbing himself against his master's legs. Morrow stopped short, while his wife broke in impatiently, "La! me Morrow! Why that's the same old cat I gave Jim Stewart a dollar to drown not more than ten minutes ago.

What followed we know not, but a few minutes later, the Hon. Morrow Lowry might have been noticed on the streets of Erie, armed with a heavy walking-stick, and wondering "why a man can never find that d——d nigger, when he wants to see him badly."

ABOUT three miles east of Pottstown, Montgomery county, in eastern Pennsylvania, is a large mass of rocks, situated upon the brow of a high and very extensive hill, which from its peculiar attribute is known as "The Ringing Rocks." These rocks on being struck with a hammer give out well-defined, bell-like sounds, with all the gradations from bass to shrill, according to the rock that is struck. From the great weight of these stones it is believed that iron enters largely into their composition, and it is thought that under the pile of rock a hollow space exists. There are other rocks in the neighborhood of this group, but none of them possess the strange quality of those described.

THE bloom of youth will fade away, the brightness of the eye will grow dim with age, but a miserable little corn will never pass away.

"HIS pill-grimage is over," as the druggist's widow said when she ordered an epitaph for his tombstone.

"JACK, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be." "No, she has left that off and turned expensive."

Miscellaneous.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA county from its organization in 1813 to 1871, compiled and edited by John G. Freeze, one volume octavo, 500 pages, Cloth $2.50, half library, $3.50, full library $4.00.

Beginning with the early history of the territory comprised within the limits of Columbia and Montour, this volume gives the organization by its original boundaries, its subsequent legislative reductions, and the erection of Montour county. A chapter on the streams and mountains—the date of the erections of the townships and boroughs, and the territory out of which they were formed—the personnel of the courts, comprising the names of the President Judges the Associates, the Prothonotaries, Registers, Sheriffs and the resident Attorneys of both Columbia and Montour.

It has chapters on Bloomsburg, Danville, Berwick, Catawissa and the smaller towns. Full editorial statistics. The Removal Question, and the vote on it by townships.

The census by townships, including Montour, from 1810 to 1870, the taxables for 1871 and the number of acres of land in each township. A very complete list of the members of Congress, Senate and House, representing Columbia county, with all the various election returns for State and Federal offices by townships.

THE WAR RECORD OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR

counties, comprising the muster roll of all the companies and parts of companies recruited therein, the No. of the Regiment, the battles they were engaged in, with numerous items of personal interest. A list of all the dead at home, the names of the conscientious scruple exempts and the emergency men of September, 1862 and June 1863, being a complete war record of the rebellion.

ALSO

THE INVASION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

the trials of our citizens, the great argument of Judge Black on Military Commissions, and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, condemning them. Judge Black's views are curious and important, and interesting matter.

GEORGE A. CLARK, of Bloomsburg, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the above and paid for on delivery. aug. 18, 71-3m

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UNDER THE CHARGE OF
PROF. H. D. WALKER, A. M.
THE SCHOOL WILL BE AT ONCE ORGANIZED AS A
NORMAL SCHOOL,
AND THE
COURSE OF STUDY

of its several classes will correspond to the course adopted by the Board of Principals of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State Authorities.

The grade of each class will be definitely fixed; and pupils on entering the school, will be examined, and placed in the class whose studies they by their ability and attainments, are fitted to pursue.

Students so wishing, and in the judgment of the Principal competent, will be allowed to pursue a select Course of Study.

PROF. WALKER, and his reputation as an Educator, are too well known to need any commendation from the Board of Trustees; especially in Luzerne County, where he has spent twelve years of his professional life.

For particulars respecting Board, Tuition, Books, &c., Address the Principal, or
NORMAN PHELPS, Esq.,
Secretary of Trustees.
Waverly, Luzerne county, Sept. 20th, 1871-tf.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
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And produce of all Kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.
JOHN G. JACOBY.
Berwick, Jan 1'71—1y

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily arrested him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effect of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to dissect on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the luxuriance of the food, the mulsed quality of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, and apparently willing one; for were this not the case way so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? but the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some deep seated unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose suffering have been alleviated and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor, but says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? Is it a new nostrum? Has it been forced upon us by extensive advertising, aided by the influence widely known as the English language. It has attained its agencies of thousands, and is to-day carrying relief to the suffering millions in every part of the globe. This world-famed panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has availed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sence of the term. They are compound wholly of the pure juice of the medicinal roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the oldest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for intoxicating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of the digestive fluid. They act upon all of the most indis pensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known Tonic properties of the German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable but combines, in modified form, all the virtue of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility where no system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the sagging and wasting energies but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach; thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of dyspepsia with the sense and enjoyment of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the resisted impulse with a new and gladsome current. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are entirely composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is a medicine virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pill constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one, without any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off impropper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains a aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., all yied to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headaches, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colics, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefited by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggist torekeepers, and Medicine Deal verywh ere

Consumption,

ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE.
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, and they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case preserved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-supporting.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the attadet of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originated in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition, the bronchial tubes "sympathize" and soon succumb. They are but the manifestation of the affection of the liver. Here then comes the calculating result, and the question is, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION,

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum. They possess all the blood—searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND,"

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, into a state of health. Dyspepsia becomes impossible, the stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in connection with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Circulation is now progressing without its various vortices. Digestion becomes painless, and the entire system is toned up. There is no more flatulence, no excretions of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. Expectoration becomes painless, and the cough is loosened, the night sweats cease, the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs, in the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the patient is entirely free from consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Prepared by Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, 628 Race Street, Philadelphia, wholesale agents. may 19-71-1y

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ROSADALIS

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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MR. CONRAD FREIMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREIMAN, Mr. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

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A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonic," "Appetizer," "Restorer," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

BUG worms, of all kinds, are effectually destroyed by those who use these Bitters. Fever, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, are generally cured by these Bitters. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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